University Missourian

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WHO IS HASKELL?

Governor Charles N. Haskell, former treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, through the charges brought against him by William R. Hearst and reiterated by President Roosevelt, has become the object of general public interest. He is the big question mark of present political discussion. Who is this man Haskell and is he guilty or not?

His career has been a varied one. Born in Ohio in 1860, he has been known during the forty-eight years of his life as school teacher, lawyer, promoter, contractor and politician. It was while he was teaching a small country school in his native state that he found time to study law during his evenings. He was admitted to the bar of Putnam county, Ohio, in 1881 and remained in the practice of law until 1888, when he turned to railroad promotion and construction work. Some time later, he was elected to the State legislature, and once made a fight for the governorship of the State but was defeated.

He next came into prominence as a railway contractor in Muskogee, where he had charge of most of the construction work on the roads building into that place. He also devoted much time to railroad promotion. He became a prominent figure in New York and on Wall street. His promotions were mostly ill-fated and by 1904 he had dropped out of Wall street.

In the separate statehood convention at Muskogee in 1904, Haskell was a dominant figure. He was able to get together a strong political organization with which he forced his nomination as candidate for governor.

Growing out of the favor with which Mr. Bryan looked upon the constitution of the new state, Haskell and he became strong friends. The governor was one of Mr. Bryan's representatives at the Denver convention, became prominent as one of the builders of the Democratic platform, and later was made treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. He was among the leaders of his party and one of the candidate's closest friends, when the charges of connection with the Standard Oil Co., and hostility to organized labor, made his withdrawal from active participation in the campaign necessary.

BUILD BETTER ROADS.

Curtis Hill, Highway Engineer of Missouri, has just issued through the State Board of Agriculture at Columbia, a Bulletin which should be studied carefully by every county and district road superintendent in the State.

Mr. Hill is the first to hold the office of Highway Engineer which was created by the Legislature last year to improve the methods of road building in Missouri.

Much money and labor has been wasted owing to the lack of just such information as Mr. Hill's first bulletin gives. Good materials have been wasted through ignorance in the faulty construction of culverts and bridges.

The first need of the State in entering upon its new era of good roads is skilled and experienced road builders. Trained engineers are as necessary to good road building as laborers and teams and loads of dirt.

Mr. Hill's bulletin will accomplish a great deal but a school of Highway Engineering at the State University would in time do vastly more. There will soon be created a demand for the graduates of such a school as an era of road building is beginning in this State.

In the meantime a State law requiring local road supervisors to consult the State Engineer before undertaking any large project would accomplish much good. Missouri should see that every dollar spent on road building is spent wisely.

VALUE OF MILK AS FOOD.

Few realize the value of good milk as a food. Most persons look upon it as a drink rather than as a food. Some exhaustive studies on this question have been made in Massachusetts by the State Board of Agriculture and in these it has been found that milk at 6 cents a quart furnishes the same amount of protein as round steak at sixteen cents and roast pork at twelve cents per pound.

With milk at ten cents a quart, a dollar will buy as much protein when spent for milk as if spent for lamb chops at twenty-five cents a pound, sirloin beef at thirty cents, or eggs at thirty-six cents a dozen. By protein is meant the nourishing constituent in the solids of meat and milk, eggs, etc., which contributes to growth of bone and muscle.

When one considers that every human being, in infancy, subsisted on milk exclusively, and grew and thrived, it is seen more clearly the food value of pure milk; and that for the nourishment it furnishes it is by far cheaper than other foods.

The demonstration in honor of Dr. Koch before the International Congress on Tuberculosis, was merited. It also calls to mind the magnitude of the task he has tried to perform for his fellow men. 'Consumption is still the "white plague" that kills more people than any other disease. Although in Prussia he has reduced its ravages one-half, the death rate is still large. In several American states it is the cause of from 15 to 18 per cent of all deaths. Among poorer-nourished nations like China, consumption is a veritable continuous scourge, and any man who has lessened its fatalities to such a considerable degree as Dr. Koch has done, has truly saved the human race an incalculable amount of suffering.

THANKS!

"I am reading the University Missourian with interest," writes G. W. Ridgeway, of Kirksville, former student at the University of Missouri.

C. L. Phifer, one of the editors of the Appeal to Reason, the most widely circulated weekly journal in America, writes: "Copies of the University Missourian came this morning and I am delighted with it. Of course you can teach journalism. You can teach anything in this world except how to be happy and happiness is not essential to life. The Missourian is good."

AEROPLANES

An aeroplane is a surface horizontally propelled in such a manner that the resulting pressure from beneath prevents its falling. The best example is a kite. It the boy who holds the cord runs fairly fast, he can keep it aloft even in a calm. Substitute for the pull of the cord the thrust of a propeller, and you have an aeroplane flying-machine.

Motion is the secret of an aeroplane's flight. The machine is in the same predicament as a skater on thin ice. So long as he moves fast enough the skater is safe. So long as the aeroplane glides swiftly it will not fall. That is why the Wright brothers and their emulators are compelled to skate in the air at speeds never less than thirty and often as high as forty miles an hour. A man in an aeroplane is like a cyclist on a tight-rope without a pole or a parasol. Let him stop, and he falls. Yet by a curious perversion of judgment sprung from the motor car and the railway train, prizes are offered by foreign newspapers for long-distance journeys at the highest possible speeds. The admiration of the reporter increases with the velocity of the aeroplane. Slowness and not speed is the thing to be rewarded with prizes and phrase. Some day that aeronaut will be acclaimed who covers a given distance in the longest possible time. In the present stage of its development the flying-machine compels the aeronaut to rush through the air at breakneck speed in order to save his neck. Until that stage is passed flying will never be more than a sport, with military possibilities.

It might be supposed that because high velocity is so essential to flight, enormous power is needed to drive an aeroplane. In hauling a train on steel rails, and in urging a steamship through the water, the greater the speed to be attained the more power must be expended. The supposition that the same relation of speed to power holds for surfaces driven through the air led Sir Isaac Newton to formulate a law which long discouraged the inventor. According to Newton the power expended must increase so rapidly with the speed that mechanical flight is hopeless. The late Professor Langley upset Newton's reasoning and proved that a surface in the air can be driven with less power at high than at low speeds. That curious rule is embodied in a formula which is known to every aerial engineer as "Langley's law."

If the attainment of speed were the only mechanical task to be performed in solving the problem of artificial flight we should now be soaring in the ether as readily as we sail in yachts. Unfortunately, far graver problems remain to be solved. Chief among these is the difficulty of maintaining stability. As yet the wonderful trick of balancing, which renders the flight of a bird so marvelous a spectacle, has been acquired only in a very crude way.—Saturday Evening Post.

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FASHIONS

The inconsistencies of fashion were never better illustrated than this year. Just as one finds rough tweeds leading in a season when a veritable craze for fine satin-faced fabrics is going on, one finds black a leader for dress as well as for walking suits just when the rage for colors was never stronger.

But the black costume, whether of the severe tailor order or of the elaborate afternoon or evening sort, is almost invariably touched with color. And such colors as one finds trimming them! A few seasons ago the combinations would have made one shudder—strong magentas, greens of medium tone, deep blues and royal purples. A great many of the smartest tailor-mades are being made of rough tweeds or herringbone and chevron serges.

The severe tailor-made is again in vogue for afternoon functions, and black is the fad of the hour. It is made with the inevitable scanty skirt, with its slash at one side of the front, long, close sleeves with their naturally short shoulders, short waist, high collar and sash. The lines of the costume are as straight as the human figure will allow. The hips are little larger than the waist, and the latter point is one of the most inconspicuous ones of the figure. It is, in fact, lost under the straight falling skirt which drops from above it. The slashes of these skirts are usually finished with buttons, often very large ones, covered with the cloth of the gown and rimmed with the accessory color in satin or velvet, usually the former. On some of the handsomest of these plain tailor-mades the bodice is opened at the side with a similar trimming of smaller buttons, which carries the line of the skirt slash to the shoulders, but the line is often broken at the top of the skirt by the sash.

Now and then the one-piece Princess effect is seen, but not often. Passementerie ornaments are also used to finish the slash of the skirt and to trim the bodice, and braiding is a good deal resorted to for the same purposes. One finds that braided net is still employed as a garniture. The bands are still found among the trimmings and have a good standing with the dressmakers.

Lovely colors were never to be found in so long a range, one is sure, as they are this season. One reason for the great variety of tones is that no color is actually out of style. Everything seems to be possible. There are leaders of course. Just now it is the plays on the smoke shades, the green blues, under the name of peacock; the yellow browns, under various titles, and the odd greens that are responsible for the most spectacular displays at openings. A prominent tone is the taupe, but in new shades, with pink rather than blue blends.

The newest taupe is so pink as to have been given a name by itself, the much-used catawba tint. Canard, or duck's egg, blue, a real amber shade, Niagara green and sapphire blue are also in strong vogue. Amethyst tones are especially well liked among the purple tints, and so too are wistaria and the violets. A wood rose and a long line of variations on the shade are to be had in all classes of materials.

A great amount of silk fringe in every width, from the Tom Thumb style to that of hand depth, will be put on clothes this winter.

It is probable that the directoire sash brought this about. It was shown to be a very graceful finish, and could be more easily applied than any other kind of dangling trimming.

Silk and velvet wraps are entirely trimmed with it. On formal afternoon gowns it forms panels down the skirt, and five and six rows of it are put at th ehem to take the place of folds or bands.

Pipe of Dreams.

Oh, pipe of dreams! As fragile are thy visions
As weft of moonbeams; yet, not gold nor lands,
But they, are life. In dreams I am a hero,
A hero to myself; I strike down wrong;
I have all parts, all places man could want,
All wealth, all glory. In my dreams I live,
I do, I am successful. Merciful, sweet fancy,
Let me inhabit long the world of shadows,
Rather than the iron, rocky world
With cold denials and hard limitations.
For goodness sake, don't let my pipe go out.

—Charles Lincoln Phifer

From Runes of Odin.

Happy is he by others loved!
He shall advance who is approved;
For all that mortals undertake
Need help of others or 'twill break.
He is the surest armor-ed
Who carries counsel in his head.
A quick and prudent mind will yield
More even than a purse well filled.

—Fixed up by Charles Lincoln Phifer

CANDIES FOR SORORITIES

Mexican Caramels (Corrected).

Put one cup of granulated sugar in the blazer of the chafing-dish. Stir over a low flame till melted, taking care not to burn. When like syrup, add one cup rich cream or milk and stir until all is dissolved. Add one cup granulated sugar and one cup of light brown sugar, and boil until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Take from the fire and add a cup of chopped nut meats. Stir until creamy. Pour in shallow pan and mark in squares.

Chocolate Fudge.

Put two cups of granulated sugar and one-fourth a cup of evaporated cream, diluted with one-fourth a cup of water, over the fire; stir until the sugar is dissolved, then let cook, stirring occasionally, five minutes; add two tablespoonfuls of cocoa and two tablespoonfuls of butter and cook until, when tried in cold water, a soft ball may be formed; add half a cup of nut meats broken in pieces, and let stand until cooled a little, then add a teaspoonful of vanilla extract and beat until the mixture thickens. Turn into a pan neatly lined with paper. When set, score for cutting.

Salted Almonds.

Blanch the almonds as usual. To each cup of nuts add one tablespoon of olive oil and one teaspoon of salt, then let them stand about one hour. In the lower pan of the chafing-dish put three-fourths of a cup of oil, and when it is hot put in the nuts. Stir until they become a delicate brown color, then drain upon paper. By leaving them in the oil and salt before cooking the nuts are seasoned throughout, and by use of the chafing-dish they are cooked more evenly, and become more brittle than when done in the oven.

Cocoa Fudge.

One-fourth cup milk; one and one-half tablespoonfuls butter; one and one-fourth cups powdered sugar; nine teaspoonfuls cocoa, pinch salt; one-half teaspoonful vanilla.

Put the milk and butter in the saucepan, and when the butter has melted, add the sugar, cocoa, and salt; stir until dissolved, then cook, stirring occasionally, until it strings, which takes about eight minutes. Remove from stove, set in a pan of cold water, add the vanilla, then beat gently. The instant it begins to thicken, pour into a buttered pan. When hard, cut in squares.

Great care must be taken not to beat it too much, because if beaten too thick it cannot be poured into the pan.

Cream Chocolate Caramels.

Mix together in a granite-ware saucepan half a pint of sugar, half a pint of molasses, half a pint of thick cream, one generous tablespoonful of butter, and four ounces of chocolate. Place on the fire, and stir until the mixture boils. Cook until a few drops of it will harden if dropped into ice-water; then pour into well-buttered pans, having the mixture about three-fourths of an inch deep. When nearly cold, mark into squares.

The caramels must be put in a very cold place to harden.

SAYINGS OF THE OLD MISSOURIAN

Push the Philosopher.

A man may be left and yet right.

How positive a woman's negative may be!

Half the pleasure of life comes from worry.

Art is so blamed long it can hardly make both ends meet.

A scandal will go a mile while a new truth is getting its eyes open.

I have done very little in this world except to be happy; but that is enough.

If you would guide you must first be guyed.

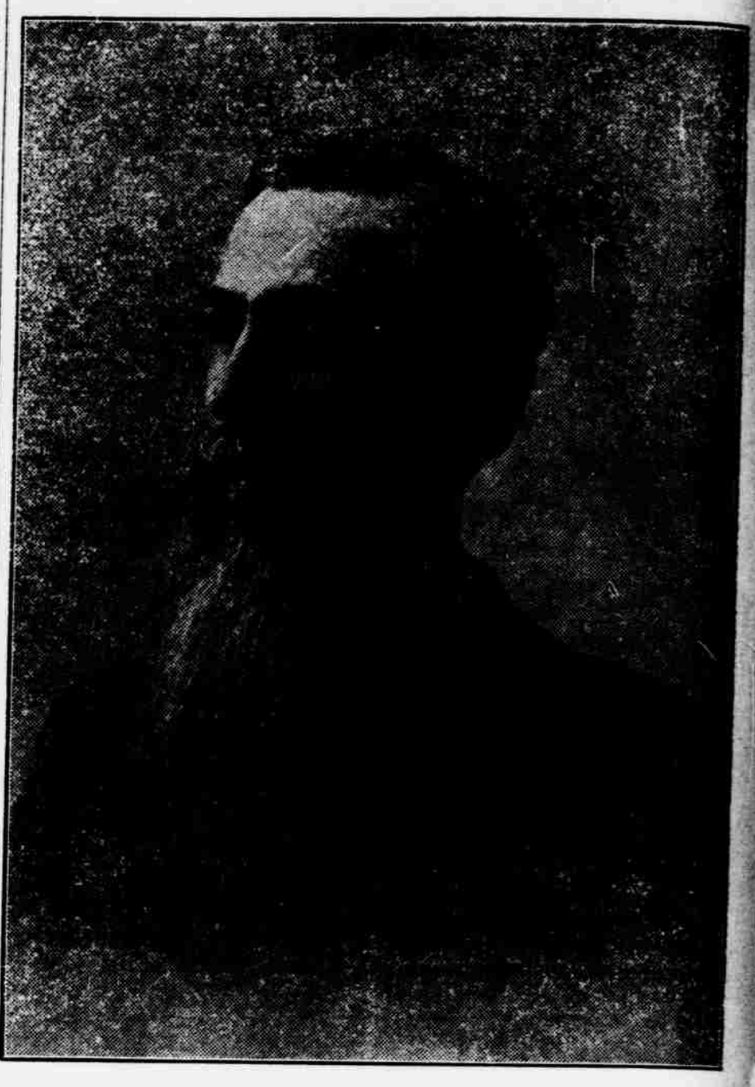
A man may fool all of the people part of the time and part of the people all of the time, but he can't fool his wife.

VIEWPOINT OF THE STUDENTS

A communication signed "O. S." will be published if the author's name is furnished this office. The author's name will not be published, if he does not so desire, but it must accompany the communication, as all others, as guaranty of good faith.

Mr. J. W. MacCampbell, of St. Louis, is in the city and will organize a dancing class. All those interested can see him this week from 2 to 5 p. m. at Entertainment Hall or from 10 to 11 a. m. at Gordon Hotel.

DEAN OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL, A NATIVE OF BOONE COUNTY



DR. ANDREW W. MCALESTER.

DR. ANDREW WALKER McALESTER, A. B., M. D., LL. D., professor of surgery and dean of the Department of Medicine in the University of Missouri, was born in Rocheport, Boone county, Mo., Jan. 1, 1841. He completed his literary studies at the University of Missouri, receiving his A. B. degree in 1864. Two years later he received his medical degree from the St. Louis Medical College. He also attended Rush Medical College in Chicago and Bellevue in New York. In 1873, he visited Europe and was a student in medical colleges in London and Paris. He also visited the schools of Germany.

From 1873 to 1880 Dr. McAlester held the chair of surgery and obstetrics in the University of Missouri. He was president of the State Board of Health and superintendent of the Parker Memorial Hospital from 1901 to 1905. Since 1880 he has been dean of the Department of Medicine.

ABOUT SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM

After numerous trials of doubtful value, the Missouri University has taken up a serious experiment in teaching journalism. The plan contemplates an equipment that will enable the students to get a practical insight into the work they are to undertake.

Professional newspaper men have long known that a preliminary training school for reporters would serve a good purpose, but there is small support for any theory that suggests that a school will turn out a thoroughly prepared, "all-around" newspaper man. The graduate of the new department of the State University who approaches his profession with the notion that he is at once a great editor and publisher will encounter the same surprise that comes to the young graduate of law school, who finds that upon approaching the practice of his profession he is not able to overthrow the Constitution and upset the Supreme Court's views of tried legislation.

Journalism offers a fine opportunity in these days of a growing world of readers; but it presents also all the difficulties of life in general, and then some. It means hard work as well as theory; it means sound judgment; a wide learning outside the field itself; the application of the judgment in such ways as long and trying experience suggests.—St. Louis Times.

The newspaper profession in Missouri will feel the results of the work in the new department. A higher standard of work, a better ethical code, means better newspapers. The young men of the Missouri school of journalism will soon be owning the press of the state. Their influence will be invaluable toward a higher citizenship, a bigger University and consequent advertising of the state.—Joplin News Herald.

Contemporaneous with the opening of the University School of Journalism at Columbia appeared the daily paper in which the students will be given an opportunity to put into practice the instruction given them in the school. The purpose aimed at is stated thus in the opening number of the new venture in the field of journalism which is entitled "The University Missouri:"

"The University Missourian is for the training of students in journalism. It is the laboratory, the clinic, the practice school of the department of journalism of the University of Missouri. The work upon this newspaper—other than mechanical—is to be done by the students, under the direction of the faculty, experienced newspaper men, as part of the regular course in this department. In the pursuance of this purpose it will be necessary for the University Missourian to cover the entire news field, not limiting itself to University news, in order that the training the students receive will be sufficiently broad to be valuable. It will give, of course, all the University news, but in due relation to the general news of the day. With this news there will be editorial interpretation and comment upon public questions."

The form adopted is that of a four-page six-column sheet, evening newspaper, published at Columbia, on the evening of every school day by the department of journalism of the University. The first page is devoted chiefly to general news, in which the service of the United Press has been secured. The rest of the space is largely taken up with local items relative to the University and the city of Columbia, with a number of local "ads." The head lines are set in metropolitan style and the general appearance of the paper is attractive.—Springfield Leader.

That there is a wide field for such an enterprise is very apparent. There are approximately twenty-five thousand publications in the United States and not a single school of special preparation for the important work. The newspaper plays a conspicuous part in modern life. With its increasing influence comes increasing responsibilities. That those who assume the high function of supplying the people with much of their information should have corresponding intellectual and moral qualifications, is very apparent. It claims to be the "fourth estate." This means a parity with the pulpit, law and medicine. But in the absence of fixed standards the claim smacks of presumption. Journalism should be made one of the learned professions. The Missouri University's course purposes to prepare young men with a broad foundation of learning and, in addition, give to them a technical education. It richly deserves to succeed.—*Fremont (Neb.) Tribune.*

The Department of Journalism at Columbia, Mo., has begun puolication of the first school journal of its kind. The paper is called University Missourian, and the announced purpose of it is to teach through the process of its publication the art of journalism to the young students who are studying newspaper work in the State University. The paper is surprisingly good in appearance, in its technic and in the general character of its text. There is not a hint of amateur journalism in it, from the top heads of the first page to the display advertising on the last. The news articles are smartly written according to the best traditions of metropolitan journalism. Its editorials have something to say, and the saying is done in crisp, readable English.